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"We demand tariff reform and we set our faces in the direction of free trade."

"The Democrat who is not a free-trader should go elsewhere." "The conflict between free trade and proout to the bitter end. We spit upon compromises and propose neither to ask nor to give

"The Democrat party, except in the person of imbeciles hardly worth mentioning, is not upon the fence. It is a free-trade party or it 2s nothing."

"There can be no cooked up platform and no compromise candidate."

"The black flag is up. No quarter will be asked and no quarter given."-Extracts from Henry Watterson's letters and editorials in the Louisville Courier-Journal.

ANNA DICKINSON seems to have stirred up the Democratic monkeys with a red-hot poker. It is well.

EVEN the News is compelled to read a well deserved lecture to Chairman Jewett and the Democratic babies in general.

THE Atlanta Constitution publishes double-leaded editorial explaining and amplifying the value of the protective system to the State of Georgia.

In the absence of the editor some blackguard got in an article on Anna Dickinson in vesterday's issue of the Sentinel that recalled the palmy, raw-beef days of the Democratic organ. It showed that it had been hit hard.

THE heat about last Saturday night's incidents is confined exclusively to a few newspapers, and to inflated Democratic campaign managers. There is no excitement in any other quarter, and the newspapers engaged in fomenting an ill feeling out of which disturbances may grow should be engaged in better business.

THE Sentinel has sent a circular throughout the State, asking for the number of Democratic manufacturers, the number of men they employ, and their reasons for supporting the Democratic ticket. We presume this is to be used as a basis for some astounding claim of Democratic support of the Mills progressive free-trade bill.

In the great Democratic demonstration in Indianapolis Saturday night, there was a Tariff Reform club of 167 strong, composed entirely of Republicaus who voted for Blaine four years ago. - Evansville Courier.

The Journal will be glad to print on its editorial page the names of those 167 Republicans. Furnish the names and the proof.

WE observe that Chief-justice Melville W. Fuller, in his frothy speech concerning the beauties of friendship, managed to get in two or three hackneyed Latin quotations, a French spelling-book phrase, a jingling couplet of anonymous poetry and a misquotation of the threadbare "star of empire" passage. We presume all this shows a great legal mind.

IT would seem that Mr. Vest is a liar as well as a demagogue. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat very conclusively shows that "the fight-to-the-death" letter, written to the Vest club, was not "written hurriedly," "here in the Senate, in the midst of a debate." The letter was written on a type-writer, and, of course, could not have been "written here in the Senate."

THE Richmond Register says of the third party meeting, in that city, last Friday night, and which was openly and ostentatiously managed by Democrats, that "the plan of introducing Democratic speakers into our midst under the shadow of a prohibition wing is poor politics. It gave the whole snap away, and that letter of Tom Study's, followed by such a speech, was an insult to the intelligence of the audience, laying politics entirely

THE Chicago bar have a right to felicitate themselves over the appointment of one o their number to be Chief-justice, but all the after-dinner speeches made at the banquet cannot inflate Melville W. Fuller into a great man or great lawyer. He may become a great jurist; but to talk of him as one now is simple, unadulterated rot, and everybody knows it. Not a man in Chicago, six months ago, would have mentioned Mr. Fuller as one of the first lawyers of the bar had he been asked for an unbiased opinion.

JUSTICE STANLEY MATTHEWS is sick, and there are some apprehensions that his illness his death calls to mind that there are now three Democratic judges on the Supreme Bench, and two more would make a majority. Two or three of the Republican judges are well along in years, and apt to drop off or retire before the end of the next presidential term. Without attributing improper or partiean motives to Democratic judges, it is well since the abolition of slavery, is fairly entitled | Steuben county well-informed Repub-

known that their construction of the Constitution and of many important questions of a semi-political character is radically different from that held by Republicans, and less in accord with the true spirit of American liberty and progress. It would be a great misfortune for the country if the Supreme Court should fall under influences that opposed the war for the Union, the constitutional amendments and legislation of the reconstruction period.

BAND-LOT STATESMANSHIP.

The outcome of the Chinese treaty farce is a disgrace to the Democrats in Congress and to the President. By their trickery and blundering they have succeeded in placing the American people and the American Congress in a ridiculous and contemptible attitude before the civilized world. As the case stands, it is a rare specimen of sand-lot legislation and small-beer statesmanship. If the administration and its heelers had only succeeded in making themselves ridiculous it would be of little moment; but, unfortunately, circumstances have placed them in a position where they can make the country ridiculous, and they have done it. By their partisan malignity and stupidity they have advertised American legislation and American diplomacy to the world as devoid of dignity, decency or sense.

The Democratic convention at St. Louis declared that-

"The exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under the provisions of a treaty the operation of which has been postponed by the action of a

Republican Senate. Now, they they have themselves defeated the treaty thus declared to be in operation, and in trying to score a point for the Democratic party have made themselves and the administration contemptible. The treaty which they have thus defeated was negotiated by Secretary Bayard, and was sent to the Senate by the President for ratification March 13, 1888. In its then form it was not satisfactory to the Pacific coast Senators, and it was amended by the Senate so as to make it more stringent. The amendments made were necessary to make it effective in excluding Chinese immigration. They were acceptable to the Chinese minister and to our own people and government. The treaty thus amended was ratified by the Senate, and sent to the Chinese government for ratification. Assuming that it would be accepted, the St. Louis convention treated it as a finality. It would have been accepted but for Democratic blundering. A few weeks ago a rumor came that the treaty had been rejected. The rumor was unauthorized and premature. The proper and dignified course would have been to await official notice or confirmation, and then take suitable and deliberate action. Any civilized government or respectable administration should have done that. But this Democracy did not. The administration immediately determined to make political capital out of the rumored rejection of the treaty. Accordingly, Congressman Scott, the President's righthand man, introduced a new Chinese restriction bill which was rushed through the House under whip and spur, and sent to the Senate. The administration and the Democratic tricksters thought it would be defeated in the Senate, and thus they hoped to put the Republicans "in a hole." In this they were disappointed. The Republicans did point out the recklessness and folly of the Democratic course, and actually begged them not to repudiate their own treaty before they should be officially notified of its rejection by China, but it was no use. The Scott bill was rushed through the Senate as it had been through the House, and sent to the President for his signature. Now it transpires that the treaty had not been rejected by China when it was rumored to have been; that it would have been ratified but for the hasty action of Congress; that every step in the proceeding was cabled to the Chinese government; that they even reserved final action after the Scott bill passed the House, and would have ratified the treaty even then had the Senate not passed the Scott bill; but finally, when the bill was rushed through the Senate as it had been through the House, the Chinese government rejected the treaty. They very naturally concluded that the United States government could not care much about a treaty which Congress seized a frivolous pretext to violate and repudiate while China was on the very point of ratifying it. The result is that the new treaty, which was framed at considerable trouble and expense, is null and void The St. Louis platform, which said the Chinese question had been effectually settled by treaty, has been falsified, and the United States

and its supporters in Congress.

government has been made ridiculous in the

eyes of the world by foolishly causing the re-

jection of a treaty which they were anxious

to have ratified. The Scott bill is still in the

hands of the President. It is a good bill as

far as it goes, but it embraces exactly the

points embraced by the treaty, and which

were much better secured by the latter. The

failure to secure a satisfactory settlement of

the Chinese immigration question by treaty

is, therefore, due entirely to the partisan haste

and stupid blundering of the administration

THE ARKANSAS FRAUDS. The people of the North have but a faint conception of the political situation in most of the Southern States. They know in a general way that the South is solidly Democratic, and they know it is not a healthy or desirable condition, but as to the methods by which the solid South is maintained, and the diabolical frauds constantly practiced by the Democratic party in most of the Southern States, they have no realizing conception of the truth. Southern Democrats have the same interest in concealing the truth in regard to the present political condition that they formerly had in regard to slavery, and they do it about as successfully. Occasionally some outrage more flagrant than usual is briefly reported in the may take a serious turn. The possibility of Northern press and attracts momentary attention, but as the principal business of the Southern Democratic press and news agencies is to suppress the truth, only a small part of it ever gets to the public. The result is that the Democratic party and the solid South have become synonymous, and the two together represent a system of political fraud which,

to be called "the sum of all villainies." When the people of the North fully understand the situation and realize how degrading it is to them to submit to it, and how dangerous it is to Republican government, not only in the South, but in the North as well, they will smash and destroy it as they did slavery.

The latest of these Southern election frauds to challenge public attention are those in Arkansas, practiced at the expense of the Union Labor party. Southern Democracy is no respecter of parties or persons. In the practice of fraud it treats all opponents with absolute impartiality. It matters not whether the opposition be Republican, Independent or Labor Union, it is met with the same tactics and overcome by the same frauds. The Democratic fraud machine is always in working order. In the recent State election in Arkansas it was operated in many counties, but perhaps the worst case was in Pulaski county, where Little Rock is situated. There, after the polls were closed and the ballots counted, showing a large Union Labor majority, the county clerk's office was broken open and nine ballot-boxes, with their contents, stolen. The boxes thus stolen contained a large majority of Union Labor ballots, and in their absence the Democratio returning board counted in all the Democratic candidates. In order to make the result more certain, a tenth ballot-box, in addition to those stolen, was broken open and 159 Union Labor ballots abstracted. Democrats themselves are amazed at the boldness of the outrage, and vet it is but the natural culmination of what has been going on for years. General McRae, a Democrat and former State officer, who has the

reputation of being an honest man, says: "This stealing of ballot-boxes is no new thing in our State. I remember no general lection for some years but complaint has been made from some county that ballotboxes have been stolen, yet no one has been punished, and I know of no vigorous effort to detect the thieves. Now, like all evils neglected to be corrected in time, it has increased until it culminated in this outrage, perpetrated at our capital city."

Similar frauds were practiced in several other counties. In Nevada county, the home of Dr. Norwood, a one-legged ex-confederate. who was the nominee for Governor on the Labor Union ticket, it became necessary for the Democrats to steal the returns from one

township. A correspondent at that place says: "Our heavy Union Labor majority was stolen-that is, one poll-book and the ballots -and nothing can be learned of them. Our county judge, who is a Union Labor man, appointed one from each party as judges of election. The stolen township is nearly all negroes. One of the judges of election at the polling place was a negro, another was a Democrat, the third was a Union Labor man. The ballots and one poll-book were left with the Democrat, whose name is McClure, after the counting was completed. One tally-sheet was left with the negre, and this is all the return we can get from that township. Mc-Clure says while he was at supper the ballots and poll-books were stolen. If they had come up all right our full county ticket would have

Dr. Norwood, although counted out, declares his intention of employing the best legal talent in the State to contest the election in the Legislature. He expresses his confidence that there will be enough honest men in the Legislature to unseat his opponent-"When I have shown them, as I will be able to do, that I was fairly and squarely elected, but was robbed of my majority by the most unblushing frauds ever perpetrated by election judges and canvassing boards, by the robbery of ballot-boxes on the way from the polling places to the county-seats, and by the theft of returns after they had been placed in the custody of county clerks and locked up in their vaults." This is the talk of an ex-confederate and present Union Labor candidate, defeated by the same kind of Democratic frauds that have been practiced so long and so generally against Republicans. Is it not about time for the Union Labor party in the North to unite with Republicans in demanding a fair vote and honest count?

THE GROUND-SWELL IN NEW YORK. The New York Tribune of the 24th inst. contains a remarkable article on the political situation in that State. In order to verify the rumors of Democratic defections and Republican gains in various parts of the State the Tribune, a few weeks ago, sent a special reporter to visit some of the localities where the largest changes were reported, to make a thorough investigation and report the facts. He was authorized to give such names as were necessary to substantiate his statements and to be careful to keep within the bounds of truth. The result is one of the most remarkable exhibits of political changes ever seen in print. The Tribune says:

"The defection extends throughout the State, from Rouse's Point to Buffalo, and from lake Erie to the sea. It is much greater, or more pronounced, in some places than in others, but there is scarcely a village or township where, if there is not open revolt of the ablest men in the party, there is unmistakable evidence of an intense dissatisfaction. which is likely to prove as disastrous to the Democratic ticket in November as the more outspoken opposition. All along the Hudson river and through the Mohawk valley, where are located so many vast manufacturing interests; in Washington, Steuben and the other wool and potato-growing counties; in the mining region of the north; in the lumber districts that border on the St. Lawrence and lake Ontario; around the salt wells in the central counties, and throughout the broad farming territory of the west and south there is such a repudiation of the free-trade administration by life-long Democrats that in some sections it amounts to a political revolution.'

The statement fills thirteen columns of the Tribune and embraces reports more or less complete from forty-four counties. Some of these are representative agricultural counties and others contain populous cities and large manufacturing populations. Only a perusal of the entire article can give an adequate idea of the extent of the revolt it describes. It gives the names of a very large number of prominent Democrats who have declared for Harrison and Morton, but for personal reasons withholds the names of a much larger number. In Troy, a large manufacturing center, it is estimated that 20 per cent. of those who voted for Cleveland in 1884 will vote against him this year. In Buffalo, his former residence, there are said to be at least one thousand Democrats who will support Harrison. The defection embraces professional men, manufacturers, workingmen, politicians, factory operatives and all classes. In Rochester the Republican committee has a list of three hundred Democratic converts.

licans say Harrison's majority will be nearly twice as large as Blaine's in 1884. Onondaga county furnishes a long list of changes and promises to increase Harrison's majority over Blaine's at least 1,000. In Poughkeepsie the reporter was shown a list of nearly 100 Demo-

crats who would vote for Harrison. Dutchess county, manufacturers, merchants and wage-workers join in the stampede, and Republicans say they will more than double their majority of 1884. In Troy there are four ex-Democratic Mayors among the bolters, and a long list of manufacturers, business men and wage-workers. In Amsterdam there are twenty knitting-mills, employing 4,000 persons, and the proprietors of nineteen of the mills are for Harrison and protection. And so on through the entire list. Where we have made general statements the Tribune gives names by the scores. The bulk of the changes are on the tariff question, a large number on war issues and many from personal dislike of Cleveland. His own city and county lead in the stampede, which seems to be growing stronger every day. The statement shows that the situation in New York is much the same as in this State. The popular tide is all in favor of the Republicans, and the only possible hope of changing or arresting it is by an unlimited use of money and fraud.

"REFERRED TO THE SENTINEL." The Indianapolis News publishes, with ap-

proval, the following from the New Haven, Conn., News:

"If Connecticut watch and clock manufacturers, after paying more for raw materials than is paid by foreign manufacturers, can compete with those foreign rivals, is it not evident that the home manufacturer has his labor cheaper than his foreign rival? It is not a question of how much is paid per daylabor cost is not reckoned that way-but how much is paid per clock. If the American mauufacturer paid more per clock he could not sell his clocks abroad. Now, if the taxes were taken from the raw material, could he not make cheaper clocks without reducing wages one cent, sell more of his product both at home and abroad, and provide steady employment for his workmen?"

In answer to this we respectfully suggest to the News that the raw material in a watch worth \$200 in our market does not cost one cent. The value of a watch only represents so much labor. The "raw material" has no perceptible value until rendered valuable by labor. But let us look at the effect of protection upon this branch of industry in the United States as shown by the census. In 1870 there were engaged in manufacturing watches and clocks 1,779 employes. In 1880 there were 13,826 employes so engaged, and yet watches are sold cheaper here than when the country was compelled to look to foreign

manufacturers for its supply.

THE correspondent of the New York Times, sent out here to write up the Democratic side of the campaign, rehashes one of the latest Jewett stories thus:

"The chancery order-book of the United States District Court shows that General Harrison received, in addition to the special charge of \$1,000 for service in defense of the receivers, \$21,000 at the final settlement."

The chancery order-book shows that the firm of which General Harrison was a member, Harrison, Hines & Miller, received the amounts stated for long-continuel services in important litigation for the Ohio & Mississippi railway, protracted over several years. The same order-book shows that a like allowance was made to other attorneys, Henry Crawford, of Chicago, among them, and the allowances were made by Judge Drummond, the eminent and just circuit judge. The attempt to create prejudice against General Harrison because his legal services are worth more than five dollars a week-which seems to be about Chairman Jewett's idea-will scarcely make much impression.

A FEW hot-heads in the Illinois Methodist Conference attempted to force through a report on temperance denouncing local option, but the effort failed, the conference reaffirming the action of the General Conference, which strongly advocates local option as one means of dealing with the liquor traffic, which action General Fisk strongly advocated as a member of that body. We notice the church papers are already lamenting the fact that the benevolent collections of the church are falling below those of last year. The Journal begs to suggest that one reason for this may be found in the studied effort made by the third-party people to carry the church into politics. Months ago the Journal warned the officials and membership of the Methodist Church that it was a time for wise heads and cool judgment.

CHAIRMAN JEWETT, of the Democratic State central committee, is circulating, or causing to be circulated, a document intended to excite the prejudice of the ignorant, showing that the law firm of which General Harrison was a member received a fee of \$1,000 for a week's work in an important railway case. If this offends Chairman Jewett's soul, what would he think of a case wherein a young country lawyer, of possibly a year's experience, was paid a fee of \$20,000 for no service at all And did the receipt of such an enormous fee bear any relation to the fact that a relative of the young lawyer was on the bench of the court where the case was pending? Why does not Mr. Jewett get out a campaign document reciting these alleged facts?

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal Please give the present rate of duty on the following articles, viz.: Cotton, textile fabrics, either plain, printed or colored, not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch; also, over one hundred threads and not exceeding two hundred threads, on the same class of goods also, the present rate of duty on bar-iron, steel, PROTECTION. On all cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored,

stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and the filling, 21 cents per square yard; if bleached, 34 cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 41 cents per square yard.

On the same goods exceeding one hundred and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, 3 cents per square yard, if unbleached; if bleached, 4 cents per square yard; if colored or painted, 5 cents per square yard, with an additional duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem on all unbleached cotton cloth not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch and valued at over 8 cents per square yard; the same on bleached goods valued at over 10 cents per square yard, and the same on printed goods valued at over 13 cents per square yard.

The duty on bar-iron is \$22 per ton; steel bars

under 4 cents per pound, 45 per cent ad valorem; the same from 7 to 10 cents a pound, 22 cents per pound. Nails, 45 per cent. ad valorem. Salt, in bags, sacks or barrels, 12 cents per 100 pounds; in bulk. 8 cents per 100 pounds.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Two questions of residence necessary to entitle a person to vote have arisen here, and believing they have not been answered I send

A moves from Oxford to Chicago in May to secure better employment, stating before going, however, that if he could not do better he would return, which he did the last of August. Did he lose his residence and right to vote at the November election by the removal?

The second is this: B loses his situation in Fowler in the spring, is promised another in the same town in the fall. Obtaining work, he moves to Oxford till the Fowler job is ready. Now he wishes to move back to Fowler, where his promised situation is awaiting him. Can he take his family and move back there without losing his vote, or did he forfeit his rights, and will the sixty days residence in the township apply to this case?

OXFORD, IND., Sept. 23. It is entirely a question of intent. A man can leave his actual place of residence, temporarily. for as long a time as he pleases, and return to it and vote, if he did not acquire a domicile elsewhere during his absence.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please state why the Indiana soldiers did not vote while in the service aiding in putting down the rebellion?

Second, if the Legislature of 1863 did attempt to pass a law to prohibit the Governor from using his authority as commander-in-chief of the militia of the State? PLEASANT PLAIN, Ind., Sept. 22. In 1883 the Republicans tried to pass a bill

authorizing the soldiers in the field to vote, but the Democrats prevented it. The same Democratic Legislature did attempt to pass a law tying the hands of Governor Morton and practically depriving him of all military authority. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal

Please answer the following questions, to settle dispute: 1. When and where did John A. Brooks make the statement that "he thanked God he never was a Republican!" 2. Give the address of some responsible person who heard him make the statement. A READER.
NOETH MANCHERTER, Ind., Sept. 24, 1888.

It was made at Hannibal, Mo., and Mr. T. Glass, of Greenfield, Hancock county, heard him, and has sworn to it. It was made at Decatur, Ill., and the stenographer who reported him has sworn to it. Address the Chicago Trib-

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. Please state the vote cast by the Nationals in Marion county in 1884. JEFFERSON ILLE. Leonard, for Governor, received 401 votes.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

Texas will furnish this year the oldest voter in the United States. His name is Richard Kidd, and he is 115 years old. A LITHOGRAPH of President Cleveland's \$10 .-

000 ca mpaign contribution check were worth, at least, several other \$10,000 checks - Washing-THE Inter Ocean says there are fifteen thousand traveling men living in Chicago and vicini-

ty, and that fourteen thousand of them will vote

the Republican ticket, provided they can manage to get to the polls. THE Hon. Will Cumback, of Indiana, is at the Tremont. He has come to Illinois to speak at Rockford, Galena, Freeport and Forreston this week. Having made a tour of western New York and a portion of Indiana, he is full of con-

fidence of Republican success in those States. -Chicago Tribune. THE first sheet of plate-glass manufactured in the United States is still doing duty in one of the show windows of a store in Pearl street New Albany. The glass was manufactured by Capt. J. B. Ford at the plate-glass works there when that gentleman, who is the pioneer of

plate-glass manufacturers in this country was operating them. HON. W. BOURKE COCKRAN declines to run for Congress again, his law business requiring his whole attention. The Democrats of New York will thus lose the services of one of the ablest of their representatives in the popular branch of the national legislature, and de-

cidedly the most brilliant orator which the party has in that body. DEMOCRATIC "economy" under President Cleveland in the last year has created 799 new offices, of which 675 get annual salaries making a total of \$762,216.50, while the per diem pay of the remaining 124 is estimated at an aggregate of \$100,000 per annum. This does not include the army of additional employes under this administration in every department of the government. All told, the government is costing about \$2,000,000 more a month than it did under the last Republican administration.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

GUSTAV FREYTAG, the German povelist, prefers not to use the title of nobility which has een conferred upon him. "Young man, strike out," says the Rev. Dr. T.

DeWitt Talmage. Young man, don't you do it: knock a three-bagger. - Life. SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, speaking of bees before the British Association, said that there "seems

strong evidence that the mother can control the sex of the egg." Guest (in reading-room of hotel, to stranger) -Excuse me, sir, but will you kindly tell me how to spell "embarrassment?" Stranger (a Chicago drummer)-H-m-embarrassment.

don't know the word, sir. French, isn't it? PRINCE EUGENE, youngest son of the King of Sweden, is a Radical and believes in a republican form of governmen.t He has just withdrawn from the Freemasons, because he thinks that order, in Scandinavia, is too conservative. MRS. LAURA JACKSON ARNOLD has been

formally invited to attend the centennial celebration at Pittsburg. She is a sister of the late General "Stonewall" Jackson, and, as an ardent patriot, did her utmost to persuade him from joining the rebellion. JOHN DUNN, the renegade Zulu leader, has entirely renounced civilization and has taken two

or three dozen Zulu wives. By birth he is

Scotchman. His father was a trader in Natal. John went out to South Africa when very young and has never returned. He traded among the Zulus for his father and took such a liking for the people and country that he could not leave. Now that old Moltke has retired, his strategy is being assailed and criticised. In 1866, says one of the critics, the Prussians were divided into two armies, each inferior to the Austrians

and hostile country behind them. If Benedek had been Napoleon I there would have been no THE New York Mail and Express, in a complimentary article on Bishop Joyce, remarks that "there is one respect in which the Methodist Episcopal Church, like other ecclesisstical organizations, resembles the great political parties; the candidates for its high offices are se-

under Benedek, separated by miles of mountains

lected with some reference to geographical considerations. Young Lady (haughtily disengaging herself)-By what right, sir, do you presume to put your arm around my waist? Young Man (humbly) -None, I confess, but I thought you would not object. Young Lady-Know then, sir, that ! do object, and most emphatically. But that, of course, need not deter you from persevering.

-Binghamton Republican. PROBABLY the tallest chimney in the world is one that is being erected at East Newark. Its diameter at the base is 28 feet and it is to be feet in diameter at the top. It is to be of solid brick to an altitude of 310 feet. A cast-iron rim 20 feet in dismeter and a hell will surmount the whole, making the total altitude of the structure 335 feet. One million seven hundred thousand brick will be used in its construction, and its cost will be \$85,000. A view of it can be had from the train crossing the Newark meadows.

> A CERTAIN young man in Dubuque Had the airs of a baron or duque; To a maiden he said: "My dear, let us wed," And she gave him a needed rebuque. -Nebraska Journal.

WOMAN'S SELF CONTROL When lovely woman shifts her bustle, Before she sits upon a chair, She always has an awful tussle, But you never hear her sweer. -Bailway Guide.

HOVEY AT CHAMPION HILL

The First Decisive Battle Won by Gen-

eral Hovey's Brave Generalship.

How that Terrible Contest Was Brought About-Pemberton Routed and Repulsed. Followed by the Fall of Vicksburg.

To the Editor of the Madison Courier: Noticing several articles in certain Indiana papers reflecting on the bravery and generalship of Gen. Alvin P. Hovey at the battle of Champion Hill, I cannot refrain from making some reply. I, a witness and participant in that terrible conflict, know that such assertions are but malicious slanders; slanders conceived in the brain of men dead to truth and honor; slanders born out of a hatred that had its conception when General Hovey was fighting for the preservation of the Union, and his defamers were, no doubt, training with the infamous conperhead clans of Indiana. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey was a brave, noble, capable officer, one of whom the people, not alone of his own State, but the speople of the whole country should be proud. The story of that terrific contest on Champion Hill, in which the fate of Vicksburg, the fate of Grant's army, the fate of our Republic, hung trembling in the balance through long, weary hours that beauti ful May day, has gone into history, has been written, and rewritten, and rewritten again and again, without anyone ever reflecting on either he bravery or generalship of the gallant com-

ander of the Twelfth Division, until now, after e lapse of a quarter of a century, it has been ft to some one, blind, dead to truth or bonor, so brand Gen. Alvin P. Hovey an imbesile and s coward. I am am an Ohioan and to the manor born. I love my native State and love to do honor to her illustrious sons, who as leaders of the armies of the Union have written their names across the pages of history in letters that will shine as stars through all coming State pride, this admiration of our noble sons, has not blinded me to the worth, to the honor due to the no less gallant soldiers of my sister State. My friendship, my admiration for the soldiery of Indiana was welded in the white heat of bat tle and cemented forever in the hery furnace of heroic bravery at the battle of Champion Hill: no time can dull any remembrance of the gal lantry on that day of their brave commander, Gen. Alvin P. Hovey. Their history, his history, on that day is to me sacred; sacred in the memory of their magnificent courage; sacred in the remembrance of his brave, cheering words, given in the storm, in the wreck and ruin of that battle, that meant, so history must cite, the life or death of the Republic. At Champion Hill it was due to General Hovey more than to any man living, that splendid victory that threw wide open the doors to Vicksburg and the road to the very heart of the Confederacy. He-a tower of strength—by the magnetism of his brave presence, held his division as a wall of fire across the road down which the rebel brigadiers of Pemberton's army, fightng with desperate courage, hurled themselves again and again, to a final and utter defeat. Nothing in the war surpassed the fighing of his division over and around the captured batteries. as it swung back and forth in its desperate grapple with the overwhelming masses of the enemy. Nothing in the war exceeded the cool calm generalship of its commander, amidst the heat and storm, amidst the ruin an hav. c, of that "He ran at Champion Hill." Oh, foul and ma-

licious slander! "His stupidity and bad generalship caused the slaughter of over 1.200 of his soldiers." Oh, miserable falsehood! For hours. in the very front of that battle, he held his division, an unbroken wall, against which the lead of the rebel army dashed in vain. To have broken down that wall, to have overpowered that divis ion, would have been the cutting in two of our army and the almost certain ruin of the same. That to Gen. Alvin P. Hovey and to the magnificent courage of his heroic division is due, more than to any one else, the salvation of our entire army upon that day, is susceptible of proof. The terrific fighting of his division was not brought on by any bad generalship upon his part, nor was the loss of over 1,200 of his gallant

men the result of his stupidity. The want of timely support upon our left, accompanied by the desperate efforts of Pemberton to break over and through our lines, to join his chieftain at Clinton, as ordered, brought upon Hovey's division the full force of a furious attack. An at tack which, though it cost our division hundreds of noble lives, failed, after hours of desperate effort, utterly failed to accomplish its purpose Then, broken, defeated, disorganized, they fell away from our front, but left behind them as victims of their stopidity over 7,000 men, dead. wounded and prisoners of war-with thirty pieces of artillery and 10,000 stands of small erms. This is history, a history that has enough glory in it to immortalize forever the name of Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, and wipe out forever any stain that may have been cast upon the fair fame of Indiana's soldiery. Was the Twelfth Division properly supported? We answer emphatically it was not! One writer, an officer of Osterhaus's division, in a history of this campaign, has this to say: "A. J. Smith away to the left struck the enemy at 7 A. M. and Pemberton, who was on his way to Clinton by the Raymond road, thinking that he had struck the whole of Grant's army, withdrew. turned and sought to escape by the northern route across Champion Hill. The result was his advance ran directly into Hovey's division, which was marching down the road from Clinton. At this time General McClernand was in command of the entire front and left wing of the army, consisting of Blair's, Smith's Carr's, Osterhaus's and Hovey's divisions, extending from the left to the right in the order and all, marching upon three were centering toward Edwards two miles beyond Champion The responsibility devolving on McClernand in this position, being too much for him, it rendered him overcautions, and prevented him from pushing Carr and Osterhaus. who were on the road to the left of Hovey, as they should have been pushed that day. This failure of McClernand to attack vigorously left the enemy in his front free to mass toward their left and wreak his whole fury upon Hovey. Another writer, Maj. Frank Sweigert, says that, "while being at the foot of the hill, before charging on the enemy's batteries, General Grant rode up in the rear of our position, dismounted and climbed upon a fence, and sat there for quite a while, whittling a stick, apparently the most unconcerned of any. Here the division lay for some time, We knew not then the cause of the delay; but we know now that the fault was with Carr and Osterhaus, who were in the immediate command of Gen. McClernand, and were not pushed to the attack as they should have been. But, to even this all up, we will now quote

that part of the history of the battle, as written by the great commander himself. It will show that he was there full two hours before the full fury of the attack fell on Hovey, and could have. if he had thought best, corrected any evidence of bad generalship that might have appeared in the disposition of the troops of his division. The story, as told by the great soldier himself, should silence forever any charge of stupidity or poor generalship against General Hovey. On page 513 of his memoirs note this:

"By 7:30 I was on the road and proceeded rap-

idly to the front. When I arrived Hovey's skirmishing amounted almost to a battle. Me-Clernand was in person on the middle road (further to the left) and had a shorter distance to march to reach the enemy's position than McPherson. (At this time Logan's division of McPherson's corps was in the valley to the right of Hovey, and the head of Crocker's division of the same corps, was coming on to the field.) I sant him (McClernand) word by a staff officer to push forward and attack. These orders were repeated several times, without apparently expediting General McClernaud's advance." Then further on, on page 518 and 519 he has this to say, "Osterhaus's and A. J. Smith's divisions had encountered the rebel advance pickets as early as half past 7. Their positions were admirable for advancing upon the enemy's lines. McClernand, with two divisions, was within a few miles of the battle-field long before noon, and in easy hearing. I sent him repeated orders, by staff officers, fully competent to explain to him the situation. These traversed the woods separating us, without escort, and directed him to push forward, but he did not come." Further on, "Instead of this he sent orders to Hovey, who belonged to his corps, to join on to his right flank. Hovey was bearing the brunt of the battle at the time. Of course I did not permit Hovey to obey the order of his immediate su-

Pray, now, you who charge General Hovey in a position, as you say, to be massacred like Custer's men, in the face of these assertions of General Grant, explain away if you can the malicious falsity of your charges against him. I have this to say: I thank God that General Grant was there to countermand the order of McClernand. The carrying out of that order, the withdrawal of Hovey from his position, would have opened to the rebel army the road to Clinton, now filled with Crocker's division. stretched out for miles, hurrying double quick on to the field of battle. It requires no military genius to tell what would have been the tate of the gallant Crocker and his no less gallant